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Miscellaneous.

The Gaines Case Decided.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Wayne delivered the decision of the court in the long contested case of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, confirming her claim to the estate of her father, Daniel Clark. This celebrated case has been pending for twenty seven years, Mrs. Gaines pursuing her claim through many courts, and in defiance of innumerable legal difficulties. The points of the decision of the Supreme Court are as follows:—Mrs. Gaines is declared to be the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and his universal legatee under his last will, and as such entitled to all the property, real and personal, of which Mr. Clark died possessed; and the defendant, Henning, having purchased certain property with full notice of the nullity of the title under which he held, she is entitled to recover immmediate possession of it, with the rents and profits. The Court said measures would be at once taken to enforce the decree, and Justice Wayne said, in conclusion, the future writer of jurisprudence would be obliged to register this celebrated case as the most remarkable that had occurred of its kind. The history of the case is briefly as follows:

Daniel Clark, one of the early colonial settlers in Louisiana, and a celebrated financier, in 1802 became acquainted with Zulime Carriere, then the wife of a swindler name Jerome de Grange, living in Philadelphia. The lady had just discovered that her husband, whom she had supposed to be a man of title, was in reality a confectioner and a bigamist. Her marriage with him being void, in consequence of the fact that he had another wife living, she espoused Mr. Clark. The marriage was kept secret. In 1806 Myra (now Mrs. Gaines) was born. Soon after her birth, however, Clark became enamored of Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, from whom he sought to conceal the fact of his marriage, but his perfidy was discovered and the engagement was broken off. Meantime Zulime had returned to Philadelphia to search for proofs of her marriage, but found that Clark had destroyed all the evidence he could discover.

Finding herself helpless and forsaken by her husband, she married a Dr. Gardette. Clark subsequently became penitent, and sought a reconciliation, but Zulime was then the wife of another; whereupon he claimed the custody of the child, Myra, and gave her a liberal education. The mother lived to the age of 78 years, and died in New Orleans a few years since. In 1813 Clark died, bequeathing his vast property to his mother, Mary Clark, and appointing Beverly Cheer and Richard Realf, bankers of New Orleans, as executors of his will.

His daughter, Myra, who had married a Mr. Whitney, ascertained that her mother was the lawful wife of Clark, and determined to assert her own rights of kinship.—Hence this suit. Mrs. Whitney subsequently married Gen. E. P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, and received from him powerful assistance in proving her claims.—The long cause of litigation in which she has been engaged has resulted in this final decree, from which there can be no appeal It places Mrs. Gaines in possession of a property variously estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars, making her the wealthiest woman in America.

A large part of the property which now reverts to Mrs. Gaines lies in Louisiana, and it is a question whether the transfer of possession will be unattended with difficulty. It is asserted, however, that under the act of the Louisiana Convention, preserving all the legal rights of parties to Louisiana suits pending before U. S. Courts, the decision in this case will not be affected by the secession of that State. Mrs. Gaines is not more than 55 years of age; so that she may reasonably anticipate the enjoyment of her hard won triumph for a good many years.

From the London Times.

Fall of the Crystal Palace.

During all Thursday the wind blew over the hills of Norwood with extraordinary fierceness full against the front of the Palace facing toward London. That it was more violent here than in other suburban districts is evinced by the broken branches of trees, the palings, and even garden walls blown down in the neighborhood. But, although the pressure of the gale upon the whole surface of the Palace, amounted in the aggregate to several thousand tons, not the smallest perceptible effect was produced upon it, and, as we have stated, not a single pane of glass was broken. All stood well, till about half past seven o'clock on Thursday night, when during one of the fearful gusts which then swept over the hill, some men in the carpenter's room heard a little crashing of glass and iron, and immediately ran out on the terrace garden. In another minute, with an appalling crash, the huge tower fell over among some trees, and lay smashed into millions of fragments on the ground. In the course of two or three minutes more the rest of the wing went, by 30 or 40 yards at a time, till a total length of about 110 yards strewed the earth, a mero mass of splinters of glasss, wood and iron. Anything more complete than the destruction it would be difficult to imagine.

The appearance of the ruin rather suggests that every part of the building has been carefully broken into small pieces than that it had been merely blown down. A tremendous explosion could not have shattered the place more effectually. The wood work is all in small pieces, the cast iron columns are broken up like glass, and the tie rods twisted every shape. Fortunately, there was nothing in this wing but the empty pens used at the poultry show, and a number of garden seats; all of which are more or less destroyed. As the wind came in gusts, it is supposed the tower must have oscillated to such a degree as to force the corner column, on which the main strain came, out of its perpendicular, when it snapped at once. It was no doubt the breaking of this which the carpenters first heard, and ran out on the terrace; when the tower, thus deprived of its main support, fell instantly before the next blast.

It is a great proof, however, of the strength of the structure, that when the wing was thus weakened and broken by the fall of the tower, it was not instantly also. It stood for several minutes, and only fell piece by piece as the wind swept down upon it with almost the force of a hurricane. The strength of either of these wings, however is not to be compared with the enormous strength and compactness with which the main building is put together. The cost of rebuilding the north wing, it is stated, would not amount to more than £6,000, but at lately it was never used for anything but the poultry shows, which can just as well be held in the south wing, it is not probable that it will be rebuilt at all.

A Hole in the Pocket.

A great many men have a hole in the pocket, and so lose all the little change they put in it. And the worst of it is, they do not know it; if they did, they could mend up the hole, and so put an end to the loss. Every day they are minus a few dimes, and they wonder how they come so short. When the bills are to be paid, they cannot imagine how they came to be so short of change. They work hard, rack their brains on plans, and still they do not get ahead much. Bills accumulate, income diminishes, and still they do not discover the hole in the pocket.

One man has bad fences, gates and barns. The cattle break through now and then, and destroy crops, and he occupies time in driving them out. The pigs creep through the holes. The horses get away. The boys and men and servants and dogs are kept on the run after roguish cows and jumping horses and climbing hogs. The stock becomes uneasy, and does not thrive. The crops are injured. The fences are broken down. Time is consumed. The trouble is, that man has a hole in his pocket.

One man has no sheds, nor barns, nor granaries, nor tool-house. His grain is very much injured and wasted. The rats eat his corn, and the damp weather moulds it. His potatoes rot. His pumpkins are destroyed. His fruit does him but little good. His tools are rotten and rusted in the open air. His stock is chilled and stunted for want of shelter. His trouble is a hole in his pocket, out of which slip all his profits, with much of the fruit of his hard labor.

One man has poor ploughs of the senile stamp of his ancestors. He cannot afford a modern plow. He does not believe in subsoiling. Draining is the nonsense of scientific fools. Drills are a humbug.—Deep plowing would spoil the land. So he plows and sows as his grandfather did, on the worn out soil of his venerable ancestors. He has a hole in his pocket, and will have it till he wakes up to the importance of good tools and good culture of himself and soil.

One man does not take a paper; cannot afford it; has no time to read; does not believe in book-farming; likes the old ways best; denies all the stories he has heard from rumor about large cattle and crops and profits; does not belive in new notions. For forty years he has planted his corn on the same ground, sown wheat in the same field, pastured the same land. He has heard of rotation of crops, but does not know what it means, nor cares to know. A bad hole has this man in his pocket.

And who has not got a hole in his pocket? Reader, have not you? Look and see. Is there not some way in which you slip the dimes you might better save; some way in which you waste time and strength and mind? If so, then you have a hole in your pocket. Indeed, many a man's pocket is like a sieve. Whose pocket is a treasury, safe and sure?—*Valley Farmer.*

Distress in Holland.

The Baltimore Exchange publishes the following extract from a private letter from Holland in regard to the distress consequent upon the recent inundations:

MARCH, —, 1861.

"Dear ——:—A few days ago I wrote to you of the terrible distress of the fatherland. At that time twenty-one flourishing villages, with about forty thousand acres of land, were innundated, and twenty thousand industrious men, in a few days, deprived of all their possessions, and many of their wives and children, who were drowned amidst the ice. To-day I received later news of a still more alarming calamity. Not only the Bommelerward, but the land of Maas and Waal was totally inundated. To the 21 villages totally lost in the Bommerlerward were again 22 others added, with about 77 thousand acres of land innundated. The last loss exceeded far more than that of the former, and we can calculate that about 60,000 former happy and wealthy industrious men are to-day reduced to beggary. The Parrie in Paris, some papers in England and Belgium, have opened their columns of themselves, without demand of the Hollanders, to assist in the tremendous calamity, not paralleled in extent of loss during centuries. The King and the Princess went with the Governors in person to the inundated spot, where 8 ships were sunk in consequence of the force of ice. All people were providing bread for numbers of the sufferers—many of whom during three days could not be approached, when at last many were found dead amidst the ice and water, or on the roofs of their inundated dwellings.—Whole streets with houses were cut, in a moment, through by the irresistible force of ice. Several peasants had lost more than 100 cows each. Very little cattle could be saved. The cities Hertogenbosch (Bors de Duc) the capital of N. Brabant, Nymegan and Zutphen, were more than half inundated. In the King's palace cooks were day and night preparing eatables for the 60,000 sufferers, who saved nothing but their lives and the clothes they wore. The King himself had subscribed $30,000, and large sums were provided by the Hollanders; but what is this when daily divided between 60,000 persons deprived of all? When it was urged upon William III. that his treasury would not allow more expense, he said: "Never mind, I shall continue to bring my offers, and live rather more simply, to save more for the poor sufferers."

Very Respectfully, * *

DECIDED VOTE AGAINST SECESSION.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The State Convention has passed the first and second resolutions of the majority report of the Committee on Federal Relations. There was only one negative vote. Several resolutions looking to secession were tabled by a decided vote.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The State Convention passed the third and fourth resolutions of the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

The fifth was amended to express that the Convention cherished an earnest desire to prevent civil war, and that this would be promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from those forts where there is danger of collision, and that the Convention recommend the adoption of that policy.

This was passed by a vote of yeas 89, nays 6.

A resolution providing for an adjournment to December next was adopted.

It being hinted to a barrister, who was wearying a court with a dull and long argument, that he ought to bring it to a close, he angrily replied, "I will speak as long as I please."—"You have spoken longer than you *please* already" said his antagonist.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHINESE BATTLE.

A Chinese battle is as good as a farce. Some of the little fights at Shanghai were very amusing. One day, when a great many soldiers were out, I saw more of the combat than was pleasant. Having got into the line of fire I was forced to take shelter behind a grave, the bullets striking the grave from each side every second. Why they came my way it was difficult to discover, for they ought to have passed on the other side of the creek; about twenty yards distant, to the people they were intended for; but to see the dodging of the soldiers, then of the rebels, each trying to evade the other, was almost amusing. One fellow, ready primed and loaded, would rush up the side of the grave hillock, drop his matchlock over the top, and without taking aim, blaze away. There is no ramrod required for the shot they use; the bullet or bar of iron is merely dropped in loose upon the powder. There was a fine scene on an occasion when the Shanghai rebels made a sortie; one of the men was cut off by an imperial skirmisher, who had his piece loaded The rebel had no time to charge on him, as he ran round and round a grave, which was high enough to keep his enemy from shooting him when on the opposite side. Hare hunting is nothing to it. Redcap describes hosts of circles, and the Royalist was fast getting blown, when the gods took pity on his wind, for by some unlucky chance the rebel tripped and fell. The soldier was at him in a moment, and, to make sure of his prize, put the muzzle of his matchlock to Redcap's head and fired, and took to his heels as fast as he could go. It is difficult to say who was the most astounded when Mr. Redcap did precisely the same. The bullet that dropped down readily on the powder fell out as easily when the barrel was depressed. The rebel got off with a good singing of his long hair.

There were frequently, however, some very ugly wounds; and where surgery is at such a discount, the poor wounded must suffer most severely. The Chinese rarely if ever amputate. They use strong drawing plastor to extract the ball. The missionary hospitals at Canton and Shanghai, under the able charge of their indefatigable managers, Drs. Hobson and Lockhart, as also that under the good care of Dr. Parker, late Plenipotentiary for the United States to China, did great good. Indeed, it is impossible to tell what grand results may follow the labors of these gentlemen. The hospitals were often crowded with wounded, soldiers chiefly being benefited by their skill. There were frequently fights close to Dr. Lockhart's hospital, and men of both parties had been carried thither. Dr. Hobson received upwards of 1,000 Canton soldiers, and his reputation is far spread. Even the mandarins have deigned to notice his aid. True to their usual policy towards foreigners, they give the barbarian no credit, but his services were so great that they could not be passed over, so they selected a Chinese lad, who was a sort of medical pupil and paid assistant at the hospital, and dubbed him a mandarian of the sixth rank. A grant of land for a hospital would have done much more good.

Twelve Years in China.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS—MORE MURDERS.

We mentioned a few days ago that the Indians in Texas have recommenced hostilities on the frontier of the State, and with an activity which presages much suffering and trouble to the border counties. The San Antonio Herald has the details of the recent foray of the Indians in Uvalde county, in the vicinity of Camp Woods. It appears that thirty of them approached the rancho of Mr. Henry Robinson, who, with Henry C. Adams, had gone to Camp Wood.—Mrs. Robinson, with her six children, sought refuge in a bush, with a neighbor, Mrs. Kelsy The Indians ransacked the house of Mr. Robinson, destroyed the furniture, cut open the beds, dressed themselves in Mr. R.'s and his son's clothes, threw everything out of the house, and left, going down the Neuces. While engaged in plundering the house, a Mr. George Herbert, living at Mr. Adams' rancho, a half mile off, passing near by, one of the Indians started towards him. Mr. H. presented his pistol and ordered him to keep off. Getting to Adams' he took what men were there, some six in number, and started on foot for Robinson's, arriving in time to see the Indians leaving Kelsy's camp, after having plundered it. After getting women and children together, it was discovered that a girl of thirteen or fourteen years, a daughter of Mr. Kelsy's was missing. Search being made, she was found late in the evening, at the door of Mr. Robinson's house, whither she had crawled. She was stabbed in sixteen or eighteen places and scalped. She is still living, and strong hopes are entertained of her recovery, the United States surgeon having her in charge.

The Indians were subsequently pursued several miles by a posse of men, who discovered the dead bodies of both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Adams in a ravine. They were shot in the back, while sitting down—probably reading—as a San Antonio Herald lay beside them. Mr. Robinson alone was scalped, but both were stripped and cut nearly in two across the middle and their hearts taken out.

THE SURRENDER IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald of the 23d ultimo says that the following is a list of the property given up to the State by Gen. Twiggs:

1800 mules,	valued at	$50 each,	$90,000
500 wagons,	"	140 "	90,000
950 horses,	"	150 "	142,500
500 harness,	"	50 "	25,000
Tools, wagon materials, iron nails, horse and mule shoes,			250,000
Corn (at this post,)			7,000
Clothing,			150,000
Commissary stores,			75,000
Ordnance stores,			400,000
Total,			$1,229,500

Exclusive of public buildings to which the Federal Government has a title. Much of the property is estimated at the original cost, its value in Texas being much greater, and worth to the State at least a million and a half of dollars.

A HORRID PYRAMID OF SERPENTS.

A traveller in South America writes: In the savannahs of Izacubo, in Guiana, I saw the most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of them took the lead, in order to sound the passage, while I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard returned at full gallop, and called to me, "Here sir; come and see the serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp which looked like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said, "this is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselves on each other after a violent tempest. I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near."—We were within twenty paces of it; the terror of our horses prevented our nearer approach, to which none of us were inclined. On a sudden the pyramid mass became agitated; horrible hisses issued from it. Thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of their circle their hidious heads, and presented their enormous darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remaining at its post, and appearing to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode around in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought what could be the design of this numerous assemblage, and I concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some enemy; which might be the great serpent or cayman; and that they reunited themselves after seeing this enemy, in order to resist in a mass.

AN ACORN FROM THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON PLANTED IN RUSSIA BY THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—On the 22nd of Feb. Governor Pickens, of South, Carolina, (who was recently Minister to Russia,) made a short address to a military company in Charleston, in the course of which he made the following happy allusion to the universal respect for Gen. Washington:

"I remember while in a distant court of Europe, and at the most despotic of all Governments, that on a memorable occasion I visited the magnificent gardens that surround Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg. The gardens and grounds were dedicated to the enjoyment and peaceful pursuits of the greatest and most brilliant of courts. On a remote island of these magnificent grounds that had been set aside for the private enjoyment and private walks of the Emperor and Empress, a tree was pointed out to me in that garden, cultivated by particular and devoted hands, surrounded by wire wicked work, and flowers flourishing all around it. There stood on one branch of the tree a large brass plate, and on one side of that plate, in German, and on the other side in Selavonic, was written, "this tree was planted in 1839, by Nicholas, from an acorn that grew near the tomb of the great Washington." This was the inscription upon that tree, placed there by one of the most absolute rulers that ever swayed the sceptre of empire. And yet in his private, secluded gardens, he paid this deep and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the greatest and purest man the world ever saw."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Foreign Appointments.

The great interest felt in the appointment, by the new Administration, of Ambassadors from the United States to foreign countries, suggests the publication of the table below, showing the grade and salary of our representatives at Foreign Courts. It will be seen that with the exception of a few leading positions, the offices of this character, for which there is so great anxiety among the patriotic citizens of this country, do not present glittering temptations of a pecuniary nature.

We are apprehensive that with the exception of cases where gentlemen and their families have a desire to reside abroad, and have attachments and tastes for particular localities, the value to the recipient of foreign appointments, is very generally overated. The expenses, in most countries, of maintaining the rank and dignity incident to such positions, are equal to, if they do not exceed, the compensation received from the Government.—Very few, we apprehend, of the Ambassadors to foreign Courts, return richer than they went; while many of them make large encroachments upon their private fortunes. We would not however dwell upon this consideration; for the post of representative of the United States at many of the Courts of Europe, is highly honorable, and every where, if filled with dignity by men of character, a distinction to which no one can be indifferent.

The following shows the rank and compensation of the representatives of the United States at the principal foreign Courts:

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Foreign State.	*Capital.*	*Salary.*
Great Britain,	London,	17,000
France,	Paris,	17,000
Russia,	St. Petersburg,	17,000
Spain,	Madrid,	12,000
Prussia,	Berlin,	12,000
Mexico,	Mexico,	12,000
Brazil,	Rio Janeiro,	12,000
China,	Canton,	12,000
Chili,	Santiago,	10,000
Peru,	Lima,	10,000
MINISTERS RESIDENT.		
Turkey,	Constantinople,	7,500
Switzerland,	Berne	7,500
Netherlands,	Hague,	7,500
Sardinia,	Turin,	7,500
Denmark,	Copenhagen,	7,500
Austria,	Vienna,	9,000
Belgium,	Brussels,	7,500
Sweeden and Norway,	Stockholm,	7,500
Naples,	Naples,	7,500
Portugal,	Lisbon,	7,500
Rome,	Rome,	7,500
Bolivia,	La Paz,	7,500
Ecuador,	Quito,	7,500
Argentine Confederation,	Parana,	7,500
New Granada,	Bogota,	7,500
Venezuela,	Carracas,	7,500
Guatemala,	Guatemala,	7,500
Nicaragua,	Nicaragua,	7,500
Japan,	Yedo,	7,500
COMMISSIONER.		
Sandwich Islands,	Honolulu,	7,500

The salaries of Secretaries of Legation at the above Courts range from $1,500 to 2,625, and at China, $3,000.

CONSULS.—Some of the Consuls of the United States at foreign ports, are paid by fees; but the Salaries of those who are paid fixed amounts, vary widely according to the duties to be performed. We have not space for more than a few of the leading ones, viz:—

London and Liverpool, $7,500; Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, $6,000; Paris and Calcutta, $5000; Canton, Shanghai St. Thomas, Montreal, Melbourne, Honolulu, $4,000; Hong Kong, Vera Cruz, Panama, Alexandria, Callao, Teuchos, $3,500; Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Valparaiso, Amoy, Ningpo, Glasgow, Frankfort, Lahaina and Constantinoplo, $3,000.

The for going are the leading places. There are a large number at salaries of $2,500, 2,000, $1,500, $1,000, $500, &c., &c.,—very pleasant adjuncts to a resident in the countries designated, but scarcely an inducement for the great number of patriots who desire to live upon the income from the official position. We hope these will not all speak at once, for if reports are true, the President is all but worried to death by the patriotism of his late supporters.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1835 AND 1861.

The Raleigh Standard of the 20th instant says:—The Convention of 1835—the first and only body of the kind ever assembled in this State—met in Raleigh on the 4th day of June, 1835. It was composed of 116 delegates, being two for each County.

The Convention of 1861, conditionally called by the Legislature but rejected by the people at the polls, would have consisted of 120 members, chosen not by Counties, but according to federal population.

The Convention of 1835 was called to deliberate solely on State affairs. So perfect was the Union at that day, and so well contented were the people in all quarters with the operations of the federal government, that no voice was raised in the Convention on the subject, but all seemed to believe, and to act on the belief, that the Union, like the sun in the heavens, would continue in its course, and that its dissolution was hardly within the range of human probability. We may imagine the patriotic earnestness with which the great men of that body would have warned their countrymen against the dangers of disunion, if it had been given to them to see the condition in which we are now placed. That warning would have been in entire accord with what we all know of their character for prudence, firmness, and wisdom. There would have been nothing of rashness, or haste, or violence in it. They would at least have advised deliberation and dignity, and they would have characterised "precipitation" in such a crisis as unwise and dangerous.

Of the members of the Convention of 1835, there are still living the following: A. B. McMillan and George Bower, of Ashe; David Outlaw, of Bertie; David L. Swaim, of Buncombe; B. S. Gaither, of Burke; D. M. Barringer and C. Melchor, of Cabarrus; Calvin Graves of Caswell; Jeremiah Pearsall, of Duplin; W. P. Williams of Franklin; R. B. Gilliam and Josiah Crudup, of Granville; John M. Morehead, of Guilford; John Branch, of Halifax; Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; Henry Cansler, of Lincoln; Asa Biggs, of Martin; James L. Gaines, of Montgomery; Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; E. T. Broadnax, of Rockingham; Thomas I. Faison, of Sampson; H. G. Spruill, of Tyrrell; Kimbrough Jones, of Wake; W. N. Edwards, of Warren; James W. Bryan, of Carteret; John L. Bailey, of Pasquotank; Samuel Calvert, of Northampton; S. T. Sawyer, of Chowan; Josiah Collins, jr., of Washington; and Council Wooten, of Lenoir. There may be others who are living, but we do not know the fact. But three of the members of the Convention of 1835, we believe, have been chosen delegates to the late Convention, to wit, W. P. Williams, of Franklin; Edward T. Broadnax, of Rockingham and Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.

Two of those who would have been most prominent in the Convention of 1861 are Bedford Brown, of Caswell, and George E. Badger, of Wake. Mr. Brown entered public life during the war of 1812, having been elected to the Commons from Caswell before he was twenty one years of age. He was active in his support of the war and Mr. Madison. Mr. Badger represented the town of Newbern in the Commons during the session, we believe, of 1817.

These distinguished and now venerable men have always differed politically, but in the late contest for the Union they stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder. Both were bitterly assailed by the disunionists, and both were triumphantly sustained by the people. The people, in honoring them as co-workers in the Union cause, have shown that in a great crisis like the present, party is but as "small dust in the balance" when weighed against the country.—Rome in her best days could boast of no purer, abler or better men than Geore E. Badger and Bedford Brown. Let the young men of the State look to them as models in eloquence, statesmanship, integrity, and patriotism.

The Fayetteville Observer says, in addition to the above we add, as still living, Joseph White, of Anson; Frederick J. Hill and Wm. R. Hall, of Brunswick; Henry W. Harrington, of Richmond; John W. Powell, of Robeson; General Alex. Gray, of Randolph; John B. Martin, of Montgomery. Thirty-seven out of 116 is a large proportion to be living at the end of 26 years—the members being generally elderly men at that time.

PENSACOLA.—NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—A proclamation has been issued by Gen. Bragg, prohibiting vessels (Gov't) in the Gulf, from entering the port of Pensacola, under penalty of confiscation.

The Latest News.

STARTLING RUMOR.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A letter from the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. 'Times' states that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion came from England. France will furnish three first-class frigates. The English contingent will be larger. The fleet will sail with sealed orders.

Spain is preparing to send a formidable force to the Gulf, though she is not acting in concert with France and England.

Late from Havana.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AT ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamship Quaker City, from Havana, March 25th, arrived to-day.

Much excitement existed there on the subject of the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain. It seems that a system of Spanish emigration has been going on to that Island, emigrants being instructed, when the proper time arrived, to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This was done on the 16th, much to the astonishment of the blacks and natives. When the news reached Havana the frigate Blanca, fully armed with a large number of regular troops, was dispatched from the Island on the 23d, and two screw frigates will soon follow with 5,000 regulars.

A large naval and military force of 10,000 is said to be on the way from Spain to Cuba.

It is stated that Hayti will soon share the same fate as St Domingo, with the consent of France.

The steamer Mohawk arrived at Havana on Sunday.

A million of dollars are said to be en route from Spain to aid the metal circulation on the Island.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

The debate in the Convention on the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations was continued on Saturday.

Mr. Flournoy urged the presenting of an *ultimatum* to the North, without a Conference with the Border States. Mr. Goggin spoke in favor of his own ordinance of secession, which looks to a reconstruction in union with the States which have withdrawn. Mr. James Barbour commenced a speech, advocating secession, but was physically unable to finish. He would resume the floor Tuesday, if the state of his health permitted. The Convention, after a pretty warm contest, adopted a resolution for the termination of debate, in Committee of the Whole on Thursday.

THE NEW TARIFF.—The ablest and most influential of the Republican papers, such as the N. Y. Evening Post, Times, Commercial, and Independent, so we learn, are complaining bitterly of the tariff law passed at the late session of Congress. They argue that the high duties laid by it will drive importations into the ports of the Southern Confederacy, and thus not only do vast damage to the commerce of the United States, but greatly strengthen the commercial and political power of the new Confederacy, and offer a strong temptation to foreign powers to recognize that Confederacy. There is an earnest call for an Extra session of Congress to repeal or modify the tariff.

Fay Observer.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds are last quoted in New York at 82. Virginia at 78½ — *Fay. Observer.*

North Carolina bonds have advanced eight to ten cents in the dollar since the disunionists were voted down on the 28th of February.

D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, publishes an advertisement in the Raleigh papers, for sealed proposals, for the purchase of $250,000 of Bonds issued by the State on account of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and running thirty years from April 1st 1861.

The above bonds will have coupons for interest at six per cent per annumm attached, payable 1st April and October in each year.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, March 21.—The annual conference of the M E Church for this State commenced its session this morning, with Bishop Morris presiding.

Joseph Pomboise, the head chief of Pottawatomies, with a number of the leading men of the tribe, came in yesterday with seventeen teams for supplies from the relief society. They were supplied with corn, flour, beans, meal, clothing and with wheat for seed. They claim the $600,000 due them from the government, and for which they have recently instituted a suit. The tribe numbers 2,700, and the head men estimate that over a thousand are in want of assistance.

Over thirty thousand bushels of seed wheat have been received and distributed from this point, together with large amounts of garden and other seeds. Nearly three hundred teams loaded with supplies of different descriptions left to day.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

H P Ackerman,	L Linsey,
Mc Bodenhamer,	T J Lee,
Miss Mollie Barber,	M A Myers,
A Beverly, 2	J J Martin,
W D Bagnall,	G G Moseley,
John H Creakman,	Lues Mize,
Miss Maria C Crater,	M Q Olney,
" Catharine Crouch,	J C Patton,
" Maranda C Cook,	Thomas L Peddycord,
" Eliza Dixon,	Richard Parcoe,
Joseph N Davis,	John Pettus,
Mrs Martha Evans,	William Rose,
W F Faig,	J E Rominger,
John W Gentry,	J J Raper,
A Geesley,	Miss J L A Stroud,
Miss W A Garner,	Alford Stephens,
W Holister,	Martin Smith,
F L Hanes,	Smith & Prather, 2
Warren Hooks,	Miss M A Smith,
George Hooper,	Isaac Teague, or
Thomas Hamilton,	Alston Teague,
Miss Mary L Inge,	J B Underwood,
Isiah L Jones,	D Warren,
J Jacoby,	Anderson White.
Mr. Langoe,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1861.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

This important work, sometimes known as the "Big Ditch," has so far progressed towards completion, as to be navigable for steam boats and the smaller class of coasting vessels. Since the opening for navigation, upwards of four thousand sailing vessels, steam boats and canal barges have passed through it, carrying to the markets of Norfolk, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria, and the West India Islands nearly 100,000 tons of the productions of the State. Though the work is unfinished and improvements are to be made in the rivers leading to it, yet it is fair to presume its tonnage exceeds already any other work of internal improvement in the State.

Albemarle, Pamlico and Currituck Sounds receive the waters of the principal rivers of the State, and with them many branches are navigable for steamboats and other craft for 1,800 miles. When it is considered the vast extent of territory watered by these rivers, all bringing down the varied productions of the State, seeking an outlet to the markets of the world, then the importance of this improvement may be justly estimated.

North Carolina may also be proud of inaugurating a new era in canal navigation! The Albemarle and Chesapeake canal is the first and only work in the world, perhaps, where steam is the only motive power used.

Then again, it is the first and largest work of the kind where steam and gunpowder are exclusively used in excavating the canals. Not a day's work was done by the "pick axe or spade" or the "shovel and the hoe."

In its capacity for navigation, it exceeds any other on the Atlantic Coast, and is four times that of the Great Erie canal of New York.

A vessel passed through some weeks since, having a cargo consisting of 8,500 bushels of corn and 450 bales of cotton. The locks will admit vessels of four times this capacity, when the work is entirely completed. From a recent report of the company it appears the following quantity of produce has passed through their canals during the past 3 months; 12,000 bales cotton; 7,500 bbls naval stores; 300,000 bushels wheat and peas; 800,000 feet plank and scantling; 9,400,000 shingles; 1,032 000 oak staves; 480,000 feet tun timber; besides large quantities of rail road ties, fire wood, &c., &c., and about 4,000 tons of groceries, dry goods, guano, &c, have been brought into the State.—*State Journal.*

INSANE ASYLUM.

A called meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Insane Asylum on the 22d ult., Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President, and a quorum of the Board being present.

The number of patients in the institution is one hundred and ninety; and in consequence of the increasing number, it has been found necessary to discharge all foreign patients in the male department, to make room for our own unfortunate citizens. The health of the institution has been remarkably good for the last six months.

Steps were taken for the erection of a brick wall on the western side of the buildings, as provided for by the acts of Assembly of 1858—'59, '60 and '61. It is due to the institution to state that a very erroneous impression prevails in the minds of many respecting the annual charge to the State of the Asylum. For the more certain means of its support, an annual appropriation is made by the Legislature of twenty-five thousand dollars, but more than two thirds of that sum is paid back into the State treasury by the respective counties which are taxed for the support of their respective indigent insane sent to the Asylum, the earnings to the State from this source for the last year being $18,800, leaving the sum of $8,200 as that really contributed by the State at large.

We have been requested to state, that on account of the crowded condition of the male department, applications for that class of patients must be made to the Superintendent before bringing them to Raleigh.

Our exchanges in the State are requested to copy.—*Raleigh Register.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The report of Gov. Manly, Treasurer, states the balance in the Treasury at close of year ending Nov 20, 1859, as $13,241 87: receipts for year ending Nov. 20, 1860, $229,354 63: total $242,596 50. The disbursements for the year have been $240,824 20: balance to new account, $1,772 30. The receipts consisted of: $100,000 dividend of stock in Bank of the State of N. C; $4,000 dividend of profit on same; $1525 interest on bonds; $13,975 82 of bonds collected; $99,433 30 loan to pay 3d and 4th instalments of subscription of $200,000 to Bank of N. C.; $3,000 loan to pay for new college buildings; $7 115 51 net proceeds of tuition &c.; $305 from other sources. The disbursements, amount above stated, were for subscription to stock in Bank of N. C., new buildings, &c.

During the year seven students received instruction at the University, free of all college demands.

The receipts by Prof. M. Fetter, the Bursar, for tuition, room rent, &c., were $24,735 64; and his disbursements for college expenses $17,620 13.

The funds of the Institution consist of $200,000 stock in Bank of N. C.; $9000 N. C. Bonds; $10,000 Virginia bonds; $5,500 Wilmington bonds; $27,558 58 individual bonds; cash $1,772 30—total $253,830 88.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION — RECEPTION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 21.—The States Rights Convention of this State has adopted resolutions denouncing any attempt on the part of the government to collect revenue as coercion, and affirming that in case of any such attempts the border States should make common cause with the Southern Confederacy. They also recommend a Border State Convention.

Hon. John J Crittenden's reception here yesterday was very enthusiastic. A large crowd assembled at the depot, and the distinguished Senator was escorted to his house amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. He was welcomed in a brief speech by Judge Mason Brown. Mr. Crittenden very feelingly responded.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald states that a paper signed by over 809 persons in Portsmouth, has been sent to Messrs. Holladay and White, delegates in the State Convention, requesting them to stand by the Union until the last link is broken. Another paper, quite as numerously signed as the first, has been forwarded from Norfolk to Gen. Blount, a delegate from that city, requesting him not to favor secession.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1861.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—It seems to us, it does not matter so much where the Convention is held, if harmony and good feeling prevail as to the nominee. Any changes or innovations, however, in regard to an old established custom, at this time, we fear are dangerous. And as the District Convention has invariably been held at Winston, heretofore, we hope no serious difficulty will be thrown in the way now.

Minor and unimportant considerations should be cast aside, and an undivided front should be presented to the enemy.—We have conversed with influential gentlemen from a majority of the counties in this District, and they seem to agree that the nomination is due to Gen. Leach, who so thoroughly canvassed and redeemed the District, two years ago.

In the last Iredell *Express* we notice communications from Alexander, Davidson and Forsyth, preferring Winston as the place for holding the Convention, and expressing a decided preference for Gen. Leach, as the candidate.

The Iredell Express truly says: "The district was redeemed at too great a sacrifice of time and unabated diligence in the last canvass, to be lost by the minor differences of opinion about the complexion of shadows.

For our part, we feel that it will be dangerous to experiment—at the present time with *new* men; and as Gen. LEACH has been tried and found "not wanting" in any respect we will frankly say that he is our first choice."

We again urge upon our friends throughout the District to send delegates, by all means, to the Convention at Winston, on Tuesday, the 9th of April. We again quote and endorse the following from the Iredell Express: "And when the delegates meet there, let them take counsel together whether to adjourn to another place on a subsequent day or not. It seems to us, that this will be the better plan for all the delegates to adopt—assemble at Winston the 9th of April, which is Superior Court week for Forsyth."

☞ We have given up a large portion of our space this week, to correspondents, and must content ourselves with referring the reader to the brief sketch of Gen. Leach's speech at Mocksville, last week, which explains his course on the Convention question. It will be seen that he is opposed to secession, and we do not believe could be induced to touch the monster with a "ten foot pole."

☞ We learn that Hon. J. M. Leach delivered an able Union speech at Lexington, this week, and denounced secession in unmeasured terms. He explained his views in regard to the Convention question to the satisfaction of his friends in Davidson, a large number of whom were present, it being Superior Court week.

A stronger Union man than Gen. Leach cannot be found in this District; and he is the first choice for Congress of all Union men with whom we have conversed upon the subject.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH MEETING.—In preceding columns will be found the resolutions adopted at the late *Secession* meeting held at Goldsborough, and the *nice* conduct of some of the delegates as they passed Raleigh on their way home.

It is said there were about 25 counties represented, "every county sending as many delegates as there were persons willing to go.—Some were represented by the hundred, some by twenties, and about half by from three to one delegates." And we have been informed, by a gentleman who was present, that the Goldsborough *secession* meeting was considered a failure;—this may perhaps account for the conduct of those delegates at Raleigh who evidently were not in a good humor, or they would not have insulted the citizens of Raleigh without cause.

SENSATION.—The late issue of the *Sentinel* is decidedly on the sensation order, discarding emphatically the "watch and wait" principle; forgetting, of course, to inform its readers that Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, has declared, repeatedly, that the policy of his administration is *peace*, and that war will not ensue, unless it be forced upon him;—that he would use every exertion in his power to maintain peace."

If the Union is saved, in the end, it will be owing to the conservative stand taken by the border States, upon the "watch and wait" principle, in spite of the precipitate action of the seceded States.

On the 21st ult., Governor Houston and the Hon. A. T. Hamilton delivered speeches at Austin, Texas, strongly denouncing the Texas State Convention, the Southern Confederacy, and its Constitution. On the 22d, the Convention adopted the Confederate Constitution.

☞ As there seems to be, in certain quarters, a preference to hold the District Convention at Yadkinville, we give place to a communication from Ashe County, signed "Justice," so that all may have a hearing through our columns.

We are sorry to see dissatisfaction in this District, on a question of minor importance; but hope that when the Convention at Winston meets, everything will be arranged satisfactorily to all parties.

In regard to the proposition to hold the Convention at Winston, being made too late, we would say that we had no knowledge of a meeting having been held at Yadkinville, until we saw the proceedings published in the Iredell Express, after our issue calling the Convention at Winston; and we can assure "Justice" that the people in this portion of the District are as desirous of having a full Convention as "Justice" can be.

We say again, send delegates to the Convention at Winston, on Tuesday, in the first place, and if advisable, an adjournment may be had to another place.

THE JUDGE LYON LETTER.—The letter which we published a few weeks since, signed Robert Lyon, giving an awful account of the state of affairs in South Carolina, is now pronounced to be a "hoax,"—no Judge Robert Lyon residing in South Carolina.

All we know about the matter is that there is a lie out somewhere.

☞ We have received two communications in relation to the late distressing fire at East Bend, but as they are substantially the same, we publish only the one containing the fullest and most detailed account.

We are under obligations to both our correspondents for their kind favors:

[Corresponpence of the People's Press.]

Dreadful Fire in Yadkin--Dwelling House Burnt--Six Negroes perish in the Flames.

We have to record one of the saddest calamities which ever occurred in our part of the country. About 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the 27th ult., a fire broke out, by some unknown means, in the kitchen of Dr. John H. Kinyoun, at East Bend, in Yadkin County. It was discovered by a family of servants who slept in the upper part of the house, but the fire had then made too much headway to be subdued.

A black man, Tom, threw out of the window, two little boys, Frank and Jake, who were caught by Dr. Kinyoun. He turned to take up others; but just at that instant he sank, with the remainder of his family, and was no more seen, till the remains were discovered in a heap next day in the blackened ruins. Tom was about 50 years of age, owned by Mrs. Dr. Stimson, of Forsyth. He was a remarkably faithful and trusty servant. Duphine, his wife, was 33; Mariah, the eldest daughter, was about 16; Lettie about 10, Susan 2½, and an infant about 5 months old. The remains were all found in a heap, very much burnt, only recognized by the size.

Miss Lettitia Kinyoun, the Doctor's sister, was sick in bed in the mansion house. With the strength of desperation, she arose, and having robed herself as best she could, was making her way down the stairs, when she was met by her brother, who wrapped her up and carried her to the house of Mr. Joseph Marler. She was recovering from a typhoid fever, and it is feared that this calamity may produce the most serious results upon her.

Dr. Kinyoun was somewhat burnt and otherwise injured. Mrs. Kinyoun, too, is prostrated with her anxieties and the dreadful excitement.

The dwelling house, dining-hall, and kitchen were all destroyed. Much of the furniture was saved; also about half the doctor's library.

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FIRE.

The 'Bulletin' of yesterday morning, gives account of three fires in Charlotte on Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The sufferers are W. R. Myers, C. H. Elms, J. M. Springs, and the Methodist Church, by the destruction of out-houses on the parsonage lot. The total loss in all these cases only amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars; though but for the activity of the Fire Department and the strenuous efforts of citizens and servants generally, it would have been much greator.

The police of the town has been increased, and thorough arrangements made for guarding the place.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Charlotte Bulletin of Wednesday, says:

On last night, at half past 8 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and on repairing to the spot we found Mr. Thomas Dewey's barn in flames, being the sixth fire that has occurred since last Friday evening.

Death of a Minister.—Rev. Adam Gilchrist, for many years the Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, N. C., died in Florida on Wednesday, 27th ult. By his direction, his remains were brought to Fayetteville, and there interred on Monday last. The Observer speaks of him as "an excellent divine and accomplished gentleman and scholar."

Death of Dr. Frederick J. Hill.—We regret to learn that this venerable citizen departed this life at his residence in Wilmington on yesterday morning, after some years of declining health. He was in the 70th year of his age, and had for many years occupied a prominent position both publicly and privately.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The Senate adjourned on Thursday, the President having notified it that he had no further nominations to make.

Union Meetings.

For the Press.

Meeting of the Union Party of Davie.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Party of Davie County was held in the courthouse on Tuesday, the 26th of March, (it being court week,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

On motion of Dr. Robert Sprouce, Dr. Jas. F. Martin was called to the Chair, and H. B. Howard, Esq., appointed to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, it was moved by Dr. Sprouce and unanimously carried, that four delegates be appointed from each Captain's District to said Convention. Whereupon the names of the following gentlemen were announced, to wit:

T. M. Naylor, W. H. McMahan, Dr. L. H. Cash, E. G. Clouse, Dr. R. F. Williams, Joseph Cuthrill, Stephen Douthit, W. A. Howell, Hanson Critz, Isaac Holman, Harrison Cook, H. C. Eccles, D. M. Crenshaw, Jno. Grey, David Griffith, Maj. S. A. Hobson, Jno. C. Foard, Robert Crump, B. W. Parker, Spencer Hanes, J. G Stewart, Wm. Baity, Jno. Hanes, Samuel Baily, H. B. Howard, Wm. B. March, George Hamiline, Dr. Rob't. Sprouce, Dr. C. V. Lanier, M. D. Travillion, and J. A. Kelly.

After the announcement of the delegates, Hon J. M. Leach, who was at Court, was invited to address the meeting, which he did to a crowded house, in an eloquent and satisfactory manner, for more than an hour. It would be impossible to give in a short space more than a brief synopsis of his speech.

He set out by declaring himself a thorough Union man, and pointed to the various public acts and votes of his past political life, and especially to his record and speech, and constant endeavors during the thirty-sixth Congress, to allay the excitement and distraction of the country and preserve the integrity of that Union which has showered upon us, as a Nation, so many blessings. He thought at one time, as many other true Union men did, that perhaps a Convention of the State, electing true men, with the view of *preserving* the Union and putting an end to the wretched and unconstitutional doctrine of *Secession*, might be the best policy; but the people of the State, to whom its government belongs, had voted it down, and recent developments had shown *that they were right*, as they always are in such cases. He argued against and denounced Secession as having no warrant in the Constitution. He insisted that the States that had revolutionised had acted not only precipitately, but in bad faith to North Carolina and the other border Slave States, but had sought to destroy the Union without justifiable cause, under this dangerous political heresy of *Secession*. He showed that slavery already existed by law in New Mexico and Arizonia, the only territories South of 36° 30'; and since the withdrawal of the delegations of the Southern revolutionary States, the Republican Party, holding majorities in both houses of Congress, had not attempted to apply the Wilmot Proviso to said Territories, nor even to the three Territories organized the past session, North of that line.

He further stated, that Congress had passed by the requisite two-thirds majority, the proposition to amend the Constitution, prohibiting forever any interference by the general government with *slavery in the States*, and expressed his firm conviction, that the States would readily ratify its action, and that this was the great and substantial question at last. He said that other grievances would be redressed, not by leaving the Union, but within the Union, by the calm, firm, and united action of the Border States.

He said he believed it would be the proud and high destiny of North Carolina to remain in the Union and be mainly instrumental in restoring peace and prosperity to the country. He paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the Union, in view of what it had done in making us a free and a great people, which was received with enthusiasm by the large and attentive crowd present.

On motion, it was Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Salem *Press* and Iredell *Express* for publication, and that the Greensboro' *Patriot*, and Carolina *Watchman* be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. F. MARTIN, *Pres't.*

H. B. HOWARD, *Sec'y.*

For the Press.

UNION MEETING IN ASHE.

At a meeting of the Union men of Ashe County, held at the Court-House in Jefferson, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, it being the week of the Superior Court, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by calling Jas. W. Hardin, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Paul Hartzog and Capt. David Blevins, Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been explained, on motion, a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of N. H. Waugh, Col. John Hartzog, Capt. Wm. Campbell, C. R. Phillips and Capt. Michael Roark, to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, R. F Armfield, Esq., of Yadkin, being present, was called on and entertained the meeting with an eloquent and patriotic speech. Mr. Armfield told his audience of a meeting his fellow-citizens of Yadkin had held the week before, in which men of both the old political parties took part, and showed the propriety and necessity of all good Union men standing together in the present unhappy condition of the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Armfield's speech, he was warmly applauded. The Committee then returning reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the propositions submitted by the peace conference lately assembled at Washington City, and trust that they will be adopted by the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to the patriotic men of all parties who have zealously and honestly endeavored to settle our national difficulties; and that the demagogues of all sections, who have attempted and are attempting to throw obstacles in the way of a peaceful and honorable solution of the questions which disturb the country, deserve the execrations of every lover of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we are still devotedly attached to the union of these States, and still utterly opposed to secession; and that we are rejoiced at the overwhelming preponderance of Union sentiment in this Congressional District, as manifested in the late election.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition of the citizens of Yadkin County to hold a District Convention at Yadkinville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to select a candidate for the union men of this District to represent in the next Congress; and that the chairman of this meeting appoint thirty-five delegates to said Convention.

The question being put by the Chair, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. N. Boyden was then called for, and made a short but forcible and touching appeal to every one present to stand by the Union and shun secession as they would the certain destruction of all they hold dear.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention at Yadkinville:

E. C. Bartlett, H. H. Rollins, S. C. Waugh, J. S. Smith, Jr., Jesse Goss, Andrew Hawthorn, David Worth, David Dickson, R. T. Hardin, Andrew Dickson, J. M. Carrow, Melvin Goss, David Blevins, W. P. Thomas, W. Baker, Esq., John Ray, Jr., Andrew McMillan, Joseph Hardin, David Hauell, Jr., Eli Graybeal, J. M. Gentry, S. N Crumpler, Geo. H Hamelton, Hugh. Smith, T. S. Calloway, J. A. Reeves, Elijah Hartzog, C. R. Phillips, J. W. Martin, John Hartzog, David Burket, Dr. E. F Foster, N. H. Waugh, Hugh L. Burgess, Ephraigm Roark, and John Reeves.

Upon motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added.

It was then moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' *Patriot*, Iredell *Express*, Salem *Press*, Raleigh *Register* and N. C. *Standard*.

Then, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. W. HARDIN, *Chairman.*

PAUL HARTZOG, DAVID BLEVINS } *Secretaries.*

For the Press.

Union Meeting in Davidson.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union assembled at the court house in Lexington, on Tuesday the 2nd of April, 1861.

On motion of B. A. Kittrell, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Dr. R. L. Beall to the Chair, and appointing J. C. Hedgecock and Lewis Hanes, Secretaries.

Mr. Kittrell explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to represent the County of Davidson in the District Convention of the Union men to be held at Winston on Tuesday, the 9th day of April, (inst.,) to nominate a candidate to represent the Sixth Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deem all other political questions merged in the all-absorbing one of PEACE and the UNION, and that the time has come for all difference between Union men of all parties to end, as the perils of the country demand their united efforts for the common good.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the attempted seperation of some of the sister States from the Union, *the true source of all our greatness as a nation*—we are not without hope that all our National troubles may yet be satisfactorily adjusted by prudent forbearance, and the united influence of the honest conservative masses of all sections, when they shall have had time to reflect, and are permitted to act.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret to see manifested at various meetings on the part of some of our fellow citizens in different sections of the State dissatisfaction at the clearly expressed will of the majority of the people, and that we cannot but view such demonstration at this time on the part of restless agitating spirits, as tending to civil strife.

Resolved, That we deny that any State has the right to dissolve its connection with the Union for any cause short of that which would justify revolution; and that revolution is only justifiable when oppression on the part of the National Government has dissolved the compact implied between it and the people; and in no case is it justifiable until all Constitutional remedies have been exhausted, including the holding of a National Convention.

Resolved, That we are proud of our able and faithful Representative, the Hon. JAMES M. LEACH, whose National patriotic course in the last Congress meets with our full approbation, and knowing him to be true to the Union, and devoted to the Constitution, we respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens of the district for re election.

Resolved, That all citizens of the County who are good Union men are hereby constituted delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Peoples' Press, Raleigh Standard, and all other Union Papers in the State.

The meeting then adjourned.

R. L. BEALL, *Chm'n.*

LEWIS HANES, J. C. HEDGECOCK, } *Sec'ys.*

ARSON.

We learn that Mr. John Kendley of Davie Co., had his barn burned one night last week by incendiaries. A large quantity of hay and other provender were destroyed. The tracks of three different persons seen, going to and from the barn. Their object in burning the barn was to draw Mr. Barnhart, a son-in-law and neighbor of Mr Kendley, who was known to have four or five hundred dollars in money, to the spot, that they might rob his house;—but, fortunately, Mr. Barnhart was away from home that night and had taken his money all but a few dollars in change with him. The robbers after leaving the fire repaired to Mr. Barnhart's house, entered it, took out his bureau, carried it some distance from the house, broke it open with a mattock, extracted the the remaining change, left, and have not been heard of since. One Jim Benson, half Indian, is suspisioned. He has since left the neighborhood. Mr. Kendley offers $100 Reward for these incendiaries and proof sufficient to convict them.—*Banner.*

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 23.—The Legislature met on the 18th.

The House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. A few members took it under protest.

Gov. Houston and Secretary of State retired after having surrendered the seal and archives of the State.

Houston had issued an appeal to the people denouncing the Convention.

The Convention passed a substitute to the army bill, raising only one regiment of mounted rangers.

VACANT JUDGESHIP.—The President sent no nomination into the Senate of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the vacancy will therefore remain unfilled till next session.

For the Press.

DAVIDSON Co., March 23, 1861.

Messrs Editors:—I see it suggested in the Press and Greensboro' Patriot, that the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, of our party, in this Cong. District had perhaps better be held at Winston, on the 9th day of April next. Now I do not wish to dictate to our friends, but I submit that said Convention ought to be held at Yadkinville, on the 27th of April, because the good and true men of that County moved early in the matter, and it would be gratifying to them to have the Convention there Besides the counties of Ashe, Alleghany and Alexander would be more likely to be fully represented, as Yadkinville is near the centre of the District. On consulting a number of our friends, I am certain that Davidson would send up a large delegation to Yadkinville, though farther off than Winston.

DAVIDSON.

[The above communication was intended for last week's issue, but reached us too late, as we went to press a day earlier than usual, to give the hands in our office an opportunity to observe Good Friday, as is the custom in this place.] EDS.

For the Press.

District Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I observe, since the citizens of Yadkin County have proposed Yadkinville as the place, and Saturday the 27th of April as the time for holding our District Convention, and since that time and place has been approved of in some other portions of the District, some gentlemen are exceedingly anxious to hold the convention at Winston on the 9th of April.—What is the objection to the Yadkin proposition? Yadkinville is the central point of the District, the place where the Sheriff's meet to compare the polls; it is easy of access, and if the Convention is held there, at the time indicated, every county in the District will be represented. Is there any objection to time? Surely the 27th of April is early enough to put our candidate in the field; that will give over three month's time to canvass the district, and any man who cannot thoroughly canvass this district in three months ought not to be the candidate. Some of those who are for having a convention to meet immediately, say it is necessary because they think the secessionists are at work.—He who is afraid of the secessionists in a district that gave about nine thousand majority against "Convention," must be easily frightened. I see no earthly necessity for precipitating a nomination at Winston on the 9th; but I see much danger from pursuing such a course. The proposition to hold the convention at Winston was made too late; many counties will not be represented there at all, and very few will be represented properly. If it is the object of those who are urging such hasty action to prevent some of the counties in the district from having any voice in the convention, that object will certainly be gained, but I submit that the counties thus treated will be under no obligations to acquiesce in any of the proceedings of the Convention. If the Convention is held at Yadkinville on the 27th, every portion of the district will be represented. And after a free interchange of opinion, of course all will be expected to abide the decision, and then harmony is secure and success is certain. Feeling the great necessity under all circumstances, to have a fair and full convention, I insist that the Union men throughout this district, should meet in Yadkinville on the 27th of April, no matter what may take place in the mean time.

JUSTICE.

ALMOST A ROW.

On the arrival of the train from Goldsboro' on Sunday afternoon, laden with the delegates returning from the Goldsboro' Secession Convention, a collision between them, and a portion of the citizens of Raleigh was on the eve of taking place, and would have taken place but for the departure of the train on its Western route. The bellicose delegates were filled with the spirit of Secession and what amount of other spirit we do not pretend to say. On their arrival at the depot, some of them, we learn, for we were not present, cried out that "Raleigh was a d———d Abolition hole." To this refined compliment to our city, an Oak City man replied that they dare not come out of the cars and repeat the assertion, whereupon several of the fire eaters tumbled out, and the fight would most assuredly have begun, but for the opportune and conservative notice given by the locomotive that it was about to "drag" the train out of Raleigh. This sort of secession was looked upon by the fire eaters as more judicious than lying over in a "d——d Abolition hole," for the purpose of reverencing the Sabbath with a fight, the result of which might not redound to their benefit. So they tumbled back in the cars, and went on their way, if not "rejoicing," *fuming*, and singing "Dixie." Among those of the party who were ready for the fight, was, we learn, the Hon. Burton Craige, who remarked, we hear, that if there was any fighting to be done he wished to be considered in the ring. As there is no Fort either at Crabtree Creek or Neuse River that the people of Raleigh can seize upon to protect the city from an invasion of the fire-eaters, we suggest the prompt erection of redoubts at different points on the borders of the city, and a line of sentinels around it day and night to give notice of the coming of the foe.

But to be serious—if the state of feeling indicated by the occurrence we have referred to is permitted to grow, is there not reason seriously to apprehend that we shall have a civil war in our miust—not with Black Republicans, but among ourselves? And if such a war is to befall us, in what condition will we be in event of a fight with the Black Republicans, if fight them we must? A gentleman who witnessed the occurrence on Sunday, says that if a blow had been struck on that occasion, bloodshed and death (to what extent who can tell?) would have been the consequence. And then, what would have been the next step.—*Raleigh Register.*

A DIFFERENCE.

While the disunion papers in this section are contending that there was a majority of disunion delegates elected to the Convention, the Mountain Eagle, published at Shelby, congratulates itself that there was a majority against Convention, "as a majority of the delegates elected would have sold the State for a mess at Lincoln's table."—*Raleigh Banner.*

A. W. Burton Esq., State Senator from Rutherford, Polk, &c., is one of the Editors of this paper. He was one of the disunion leaders in the late Legislature That is the way these Disunion leaders talk of the men chosen as representing the wishes of at least two-thirds of the people of North Carolina. The leaders of the one-third appear to think that all the honesty and patriotism and intelligence of the State is concentrated in themselves.

Fayetteville Observer.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,
IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

SOAPS,
IN Great Variety at the
DRUG STORE.

HARLEM OIL,
FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Spaulding's Cephalic Pills,
WILL cure headache in three minutes.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

POLITICAL.

For the Press.

A very prominent feature in this Southern Secession movement, is the studied effort of its leaders "to ignore the voice of the people in the ratification of the Constitution for this Southern Confederacy."—We had been taught in infancy that this Republican Government was founded upon the consent of the governed; and that the People are the rightful source of all power! This first, great principle which underlies our entire system of Government, and is peculiar to this system, will never be surrendered by the Southern people, unless through the treachery and corruption of designing politicians.

Who are the men now engaged in this furious attempt to rob the Southern people of this vital principle of republican government?

And why is it that this attempt is made?

These two very important questions we shall now try to solve.

That such is the tendency of things at the South at this very time, is known to all that are conversant with the events of the day, and we hope to prove, ere we close that this idea of not giving the people a voice in the ratification of the Constitution for the Southern Confederacy, is emphatically the work of the Breckinridge Democracy.

Let us prove what we assert.

In January last, some Democratic U. S. Senators met in caucus in Washington City to determine "what course of policy in the Southern States, would best promote the secession movement." These Democratic Senators were from the States of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These Senators were all Breckinridge Democrats; and if the result of their caucus had any influence on that party in these Southern States, and if said party was governed and controlled by the action and advice of this caucus, then we are fully warranted in holding the Breckinridge Democracy not only responsible for secession, but we will fasten down on them this effort to cheat the people out of their just rights.

The result of this caucus was heralded forth to the world through the columns of that widely circulating paper, the National Intelligencer, of Washington City; and has up to this day, not been contradicted.—We are consequently fully justified in giving to it full credit. The result was "that they advised or directed the assembling of a Congress of Delegates from the seceding States, at Montgomery, Ala., on the 13th of February."

Bear in mind, that this caucus met about the middle of January, and consequently only a few weeks were granted to the people to deliberate on this important subject! In truth, the people were not consulted. The time was designedly so arranged that they could not be consulted, and the Conventions of these several States, (which were then in session, and had not been elected for that purpose,) were called upon to usurp the powers of the people, and elect delegates to this Montgomery Congress, over whom the people had no control, because they were responsible only to the Convention that elected them. This same Congress formed a Provisional Government, and adopted a Constitution, which most of these Conventions have refused to put to a popular vote.

This Congress was therefore not elected by the people. No! It was elected by the different State Conveations! Were these different State Conventions authorized by the people to elect these members of Congress? No! they were not! By whose authority therefore did this Southern Congress adopt a Constitution in this Southern Confederacy? Certainly not by any delegated power from the people; and therefore the People of these Southern seceding States are not bound by any obligations entailed upon them by this bogus Congress.

The programme of this "Washington Breckinridge Democratic Caucus" was thus literally carried out; and unless the Southern people rise in their majesty and hurl from power these unscrupulous demagogues their liberty is certainly gone! A singular feature in the character of this Montgomery Congress is this notable fact, that "of ten Representatives from Georgia, seven were members of the very Convention which elected them." These seven men when assembled in Convention, therefore, presented the singular spectacle of men sitting in judgment upon their own acts; or, in other words, enacting the ridiculous farce of adopting their own bantling!

Such are the fruits of Brk. Democracy!

One of the strongest arguments against Secession has latterly turned up in the very midst of the Secessionists. The $15,000,000 Loan has signally failed! If the secession element scattered throughout these Southern States can't inspire capitalists with enough of confidence to invest part of their means only in this Southern experiment, then, indeed, is secession balked!

Well may we at home look this thing fully in the face! Give our Brk. Democratic leaders but the chance, and the same scenes would be enacted in our midst!—Sensation presses are busy at work slandering the members of the Union party in our State; and they are prating loudly, that the secession feeling has largely increased among us since Lincoln's Inaugural, when it is notorious that secession is now at a much heavier discount than it was at the late election! Give our people but a fair chance at Disunion, and they will sink it so deep that it will not rise again!

FORSYTH.

MARRIED,

On the 7th of March, 1861, by the Rev. Wm. L Van Eaton, Mr. PLEASANT H. POINDEXTER, of East Bend, to Miss TEMPERANCE ANN BAGWELL, of York Collegiate Institute,—both in the bloom of youth.

DIED.

In this place on the 4th inst., of Consumption, Miss MARIA ANTOINETTE HEISLER, in the 24th year of her age.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH SECESSION CONVENTION.

This body of restless fire-eaters, which assembled at Goldsboro' on the 22d inst., was presided over by the Hon. Welden N Edwards.—After the letting off of a good deal of surplus gas in the delivery of fire-eating harangues by the members, the meeting concluded its labors by the adoption of the following resolutions, and adjourned to reassemble at Charlotte on the 20th of May, the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

"WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of North Cerolina, recently in session, passed by the Constitutional majority, an act authorising the people of the State at their discretion to call a Convention for the consideration of the relations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different States composing the Union or Confederacy known as the United States, and, whereas, the citizens of North Carolina, ardently attached as they have been, and still are, to the institutions under which they have been transmitted to them from their revolutionary ancestors, have, in some cases, been unwilling to recognize the fact that these institutions, and the true principle upon which they were founded, have been totally subverted, or if such act were recognized have still hoped that some plan of compromise or re-construction might yet be agreed upon; and whereas, further, events have sufficiently and most conclusively shown that, so far, all efforts to obtain our proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of threatened rights of the Southern States, (North Carolina claims to be, in the fullest sense of the word, a Southern and not merely a border State,) have failed and we believe will fail; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the interest as well as the honor of North Carolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political connections hereafter should be with her sister States of the South, and not with the States of the North, opposed to her, as they are, in social institutions, and in pecuniary interests, and enemies, as they have shown themselves to be, in both relations.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the formation of an organization whose object it shall be to disseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon this issue to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, believing that when the facts prior, as well as subsequent to the day of election, (28th of February, 1861,) are fully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will re-consider their action and demand from their *servants*, the Governor and General Assembly, an opportunity to so express their wishes through the ballot box.

Resolved, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deducible therefrom, we suggest, 1st, that the President of this meeting appoint a State Executive Committee of two from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to adopt all honorable and proper means for carrying out the objects and defending the principles of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rigts citizens of each county in the State, to form at the earliest practicable time, county organizations, whose proper executive officers shall correspond with the Southern Rights State Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the forts of the Federal Government, on the soil of North Carolina, were intended to defend and protect, and not to menace or subjugate her citizens, and that any additional force, placed in such forts, not simply without the request, but against the wishes of the people, and of the State, must be regarded as a menace and as a preliminary step to subjugation, which, as North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but in the last resort resist at all hazards.

In accordance with the third rasolution, the Chair announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Executive Committee of the Southern Rights party of North Carolina:

1st District.—L J Johnson, Perquimans, H M Shaw, Currituck.

2d District.—J L Bridgers, Edgecombe, Dr. Milton Selby, Hyde.

3d District.—O P Meares, New Hanover, W F Leak, Richmond.

4t District.—Dr. Pride Jones, Orange, F A Thornton, Warren.

5th District.—J R S McLean, Guilford, S P Hill, Caswell.

6th Distrit.—F D Stockton, Iredell, Col. S Hargrave, Davidson.

7th District.—H B Hammond, Anson, Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus.

8th District.—Gen. C M Avery, Burke, N W Woodfin, Buncombe."

The Confederate States of America.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

The Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States of Amerhas issued an important circular in relation to the introduction of goods, wares and merchandise into those States by railroad on inland routes, and to prevent smuggling. The following rules and regulations, among others, are to be rigidly enforced They are generally important, not only to merchants and business men, but also to travellers. On railroad lines there are to be organized revenue establishments, to be known as "Revenue Stations," located near to the frontier of the Confederate States. At each station there will be an officer of the customs, known as a "revenue guard," whose duties shall be of a supervisory nature over all merchandise introduced. There will also be established "revenue depots," each having a chief officer, with all the powers of collectors of customs over importations by sea at ports of entry.

ACTION ON ARRIVAL AT REVENUE STATIONS.

Immediately on the arrival of any railroad carriage or train from any foreign territory contiguous to the Confederate States, at any of the revenue stations, the conductor or other person in charge shall be required to produce to the revenue guard at the first station a manifest in triplicate of all the goods, wares or merchandise brought to the Confederate States on board railway carriages or train. And it is made the duty of the revenue guard at the station, to board all railway trains at said station from said foreign territory at all hours of the day and night, to receive the manifest, and on its presentation to see that the goods described therein are placed in separate cars from those in which mails or passengers are conveyed, and to place on each of said freight cars revenue locks of the Confederate States of America. The original manifest, properly certified shall be returned to the conductor, and a duplicate forwarded under seal to the revenue officer at the first revenue depot to which the cars are destined, by the shortest route.

ACTION ON ARRIVAL AT REVENUE DEPOTS.

On the arrival of the railway train of cars, at the first revenue depot, within the limits of the Confederate States, the conductor shall deliver to the chief revenue officer residing there at, the original manifest presented to and endorsed with the certificate of the revenue guard at the station aforesaid, and also to deliver to the said chief revenue officer all the merchandise described in said manifest, by either leaving at said depot all the locked cars containing the same, or depositing said goods in a warehouse of deposit at said depot to be provided for that purpose under the regulations now governing bonded warehouses, or as may be otherwise provided On such delivery being made, and an examination being instituted of the train by said revenue officer, he shall, if satisfied that all the merchandise has been delivered, furnish to the conductor or other person in charge of the train a permit to proceed to a further destination.

PASSENGER BAGGAGE.

The baggage of all passengers passing over the railroad routes, on arrival at the revenue station or depots, shall be subject to the inspection and examination of either the revenue guard at such stations, or revenue officer at such revenue depots, and any baggage that may be intended to be landed at places between the revenue stations and first revenue depots may be examined by the revenue guard, and if containing no articles subject to duty, shall be landed at the intermediate place named by having a permit, signed by the said revenue guard, pasted permanently on the trunk, valise, carpet bag, or other envelope of such baggage.

BAGGAGE CONTAINING DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.

Should, however, dutiable articles be found in such baggage, the trunk or other package containing the same must be placed in the car with the merchandise, and under the revenue lock as before required, and the fact noticed in the manifest. And such baggage shall be delivered, with the other merchandise, to the chief revenue officer at the revenue depot, under the foregoing regulations.

DISPOSITION OF BAGGAGE AT REVENUE DEP'S.

Passenger baggage destined for places beyond or more interior than the revenue depot, must be examined by the chief revenue officer at said revenue depot, and if they are found not to contain any merchandise subject to duty, may pass to their destination by having a permit, signed by the chief revenue officer, pasted thereon. Should, however, such baggage contain dutiable merchandise, the trunks or other package in which such baggage is contained shall be deposited at said revenue depot.

OTHER REGULATIONS.

The circular sets forth at length many other regulations, including the "Disposition of Merchandise at Revenue Depots," "Dutiable Merchandise," "Free Goods," "Disposition of Goods on arrival at Destinations," &c., &c.

DISCHARGE OF EX-SECRETARY FLOYD.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The two indictments against Ex-Secretary Floyd, in the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, have been dismissed as untenable. The first indictment was for conspiracy to defraud the Government. In regard to this the District Attorney stated in open Court that there was no evidence to sustain it, and orderded a *nolle prosequi*. The second indictment was for malfeasance in office, in issuing acceptances. The act of 1857 prohibits prosecution for any offence touching which the party has been examined as a witness before a committee of Congress. Floyd had been so examined, and it was decided by the Court in the case of Russell, that this barred a prosecution. The point was today submitted to the Court by the counsel on both sides, in advance of an arraignment, and the indictment was ordered to be quashed.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Apr. 5.—Wheat 1 25@1 40. Corn 00@70. Flour 3 00@3 50. Bacon 00 @12. Eggs 6. Butter 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Apr. 1.—Flour 6 75 @7 00. Bacon 10½@13. Corn 90@95. Wheat 1 25@0 00. Lard 14@15. Salt 0 00 @1 50. Whiskey 67@75.

SALISBURY, Apr. 2.—Bacon 10@11 Corn 70@80. Flour 6 75@7 00. Wheat 1 30@1 50. Whiskey 00@0 00.

NORFOLK, Apr. 1.—Flour 4 50@7 50 Wheat 1 10@1 60. Corn 60@63. Bacon 11½@12½.

PETERSBURG, Apr. 1.—Wheat 1 35@ 1 65. Corn 00@60. Bacon 10@12 Flour 6 50@8 50. Tobacco 6 75@8 25.

NEW YORK, Apr. 1.—Four firm; Southern two cents higher. Corn—white 1 cent higher; southern white 73 a 77; yellow 65½ a 70.

BALTIMORE, April 1. — Flour firm. Wheat; red 1 27 a 1 30; white 1 40 a 1 65. Corn; mixed 54 a 56; yellow 56 a 58.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 30.—Flour; superfine 5 25. Wheat; red 1 32 a 1 43; white 1 50. Corn; new yellow 55 a 61.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7½ o'clock, p. m.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Sunday, by 1 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 10, a. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, by 7 p. m.
Closes, daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem N, C., March 15, 1861.

Concentrated Leaven,
FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots,
FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Denslows' Benzine,
FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine Cut,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!
Good News for the Unemployed!
1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY!
One Million Dollars
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY
AND
Silver-Plated Ware,
To be disposed of on
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN!
2,500 AGENTS WANTED!!!
All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this
NEW ENTERPRISE
Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail
A PREMIUM
CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!
To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to
GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 *Chesnut Street,*
april 5–50–3m.] *Philadelphia.*

GARDEN SEEDS,
Warranted Fresh & Genuine.
Enquire at this Office.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
march 29, 1861. 49–1y

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.
FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.
Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.
Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. 49–tf

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1861.

N. J. Speer vs. W. H. Williamson. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing that W. H. Williamson, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks' publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of said Court at the next term to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said suit, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, W. A. JOYCE, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1861.

WILL. A. JOYCE, C. S. C.
march 22–48–6t–price adv. $5.

Lawyers and Doctors.
A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawer," and "The Family Doctor." for sale at this Office.

A Sewing Machine
FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 22, 1860.

CIGARS.
A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

On the 25th of April next will commence the 11th volume of the People's Press, by which time we hope our friends will have interested themselves sufficiently in the cause we advocate, to have increased our subscription list up to 2000 or more. With very little exertion, each of our present subscribers can procure an additional one, and a number of our friends could send us lists of from 10 to 15 or 20 names from their respective neighborhoods. Next summer's campaign will be warmly contested, and it will be of the utmost importance to "circulate the documents liberally." Be it remembered the larger the circulation of a paper the more good it can effect.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

NOTICE!
THE undersigned having this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Holland, dec'd, will proceed to sell at public sale, on **Friday the 5th day of April next,** at the former residence of the deceased, in Forsyth county, two miles North East of Salem, a valuable plantation consisting of about **160 Acres,** one half of which is WOOD LAND of the best quality, with a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, a choice Orchard, and Mill thereon,

Also 2 Double Bedsteads, 2 Single Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, Clock, Stove, Tables, Closets, Wardrobes, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 1 Desk, Spinning Wheels, Reel, Carpets, Steelyards, Large Copper Kettle, Cooking Utensils, Leather; 1 Cow, 1 two horse and 1 one horse Wagon, 1 Carriage, and a lot of harness. Wheat, Barley: a Cutting Box, Wheat Fan, Farming Tools of every description, Cabinet Makers Bench, a full assortment of Cabinet Maker's Tools; Grind Stone, Crosscut Saw; Scythe and Cradle, Blacksmith Bellows, Shoe Bench, Saddle, Ploughs, Hogsheads, Dried Peaches and Apples, Wool Carding Machine, sawed and hewed Timber suitable for house builders, Walnut plank. The remainder of the Hot House Plants, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also 2 town lots in Salem, beyond Mr. Patterson's residence.

General notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please make payment immediately.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.
Salem, March 8th, 1861.

N. B. No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold during the days of the sale, on any part of the land belonging to the plantation.
45–tds. T. F. K., Adm'r.

WINDING UP.
THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware. Notions, &c., &c.
for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.
Feb. 15th, 1861. 43–tf

For Country Merchants.
THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of
Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.
Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**
I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.
O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3–tf

10 CENTS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th day of January, 1861, an apprenticed free negro, named Henry Owens, said boy is eighteen years of age, rather yellow, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds.
I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, as I intend to enforce the law against all such persons.
JOHN NULL.
Forsyth Co., N. C., March 4, 1861. 46–4tpd.

HAWK'S HISTORY.
VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address
March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,
46–6mpd. Salem, N. C.

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

Dried Fruit For Sale.
ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at Hsen's, where they can be supplied.
Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w: pd.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

BRUSHES.
FINE Hair, Hat, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth, Nail, White-wash, Paint, Varnish and Camel's Hair Brushes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

POETRY.

Morning and Evening.

BY JOHN GEO. WATTS.

When first the glorious God of Day
Flings wide his orient gates of gold,
And striding on his kingly way,
Bids Earth her varied charms unfold:
When flower cups brim with fairy wine,
And dew pearls catch a ruddy glow,
When song birds wake their notes divine,
And balmy breezes softly blow—
Mead, wood, and dell, I love to pace,
And greet dear Nature face to face.

When western skies are royal red,
And Even spreads her dusky veil,
And love lorn Luna overhead
Draws forth the tuneful nightingale:
When shepherds fold their fleecy care,
And gaily chirp the green-grass choirs,
When bat and moth whirl through the air,
And glow-worms light their elfin fires—
I love to roam o'er mead, o'er hill,
And let my fancy sport at will.

HUMOROUS.

"THE IDEAL."

She stood beside the counter—
The day he'll ne'er forget;
She thought the muslin dearer
Than any she'd seen yet.
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss—
The clerk looked quite uneasy,
And nodded to the boss.

"Show me some velvet r bbon,
Berage and satin turk."
She said "I want to purchase,"
Then gave the goods a jerk.
The clerk was all obedience—
He travelled "on his shape"—
At length, with hesitation,
She bought—a yard of tape.

A young man, a nephew, had been to sea; and on his return he was narrating to his uncle, a Quaker, an adventure he had met on shipboard.

"I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the mighty ocean," said the nephew, "when my gold watch fell from its fob and sunk out of sight. The vessel was going ten knots an hour; but nothing daunted, I sprang over, dove down, and after a long search found it, came up close under the stern, and climed back to the deck without one knowing that I had been absent."

"William," said the uncle, "how fast did thee say the vessel was going?"

"Ten knots, uncle."

"And thee dove down into the sea, and came up with the watch, and climbed up the rudder chains?"

"Yes, uncle."

"And thee expects me to believe the story?"

"Of course, You wouldn't dream of calling me a liar would you, uncle?"

"William," replied the old man, gravely, "thee knows I never call anybody names; but if the Mayor of the city were to come to me and say, "Josiah, I want thee to find for me the biggest liar in Philadelphia, I would come straight to thee, and put my hand on thy shoulder, and say to thee, "*William, the Mayor wants to see thee.*"

SECTIONAL OXEN IN TEXAS.

A minister traveling along a Texas road, met a stranger driving his wagon; which was pulled by four oxen. As the minister approached, he heard the driver say—

"Get up, Presbyterian! Gee, Campbellite! Haw, Baptist! What are you doing, Methodist!"

The minister, struck with the singularity of such names being given to oxen, remarked:

"Stranger, you have queer names for your oxen, and I wish to know why they have such names given to them."

The driver replied—

"I call that lead ox in front, Presbyterian, because he is a true blue and never fails; he believes in pulling through in every difficult place, persevering to the end, and then he knows more than all the rest. The one by his side I call Campbellite; he does very well when you let him go his own way until he sees water and then all the world cannot keep him out of it, and there he stands as if his journey was ended. This off ox is a real Baptist, for he is all the time after water, and will not eat with the others, but is constantly looking on one side and then on the other, and at everything that comes near him. The other, which I call Methodist, makes a great noise and a great to do, and you would think that he was pulling all creation, but he don't pull a pound."

A quack doctor was called upon to visit a nervous old lady, and after an examination said he, "Mum, your disorder is of a scrutinary nature." "Pray what disorder is that, doctor?" "Why it is droping of your nerves, which have fallen into your pirarintum, and caused your chest to become moberas and your head goes tizerixein." "Why doctor you have subscribed my complaint exactly.

Old Deacon Sharp never told a lie, but he used to relate this: He was standing one day beside a frog pond—we have his word for it,—and saw a large garter snake make an attempt upon an enormous big bull frog. The snake seized one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog, to be on a par with his snake ship, caught him by the tail, and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this carniverous operation until nothing was left of either of them.

A LONG SIGHT.—Two sparks from London, while enjoying themselves among the heathen in Argyleshire, last autumn, came upon a decent looking shepperd, reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking:

"You have a fine view here; you will see a great way."

"Ou aye, ou aye, a ferry great way."

"Ah! you will see America here?"

"Farrer than that," said Donald.

"Ah! how's that?"

"Ou, just wait sill the mist gangs awa, an' you'll see the mune!"

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy.—"But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

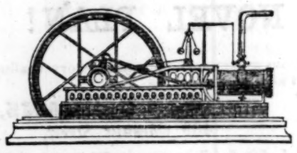
D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway, N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

MILL-WRIG HTING
AND
MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Bullard,	S. G. Keesler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Leinbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	" Isa. M. Mascanner,
Miss Maggie Barnerd,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meckey,
H. Beckerdite,	Jacob Parnel, 2
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss LivinyStechman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheck,
E. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Junius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper,	Isaac Teague, 2
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Wear,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Salem Printing Office.

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE.

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr'n Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

A FEW BOOKS still on hand and for sale at this office, cheap:

Methodist Hymns, Comstock's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Life of Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshalls, North Carolina Form Books, &c.

North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. } *IN EQUITY.*

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.—6w—$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call

P. A. WILSON & CO.
Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools and Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Scuppernong & Flower's
WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at

BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOK STORE

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December21, 1860. 36-2m.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

YOU WANT IT.

YOUR WIFE WANTS IT.

YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT.

IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

AND YOU WOULD HAVE IT.

IF

you only knew how USEUL, how INSTRUCTIVE, and how ENTERTAINING it is.

We refer to that *"first best"* that *largest* most *instructive*, most *beautiful*, and yet *cheapest* journal in the world for the **Household**, for the **Farm**, and for the **Garden**, viz: the

American Agriculturist.

YOU WANT IT, because it contains so very many new and useful directions, hints and suggestions about all kinds of out door work, in the GARDEN, in the FIELD, in the ORCHARD, on the *little plot of ground*, about Domestic Animals, etc., etc. The *Agriculturist* is not a stale rehash of theoretical stuff, such as goes the rounds from one paper to another, but it is filled with useful and new practical information, every word of which is *reliable*, because prepared by honest, practical WORKING MEN, who know what they write about.

Each volume contains *many hundreds of useful hints*, and it is certain that many of these hints will each be worth to you more than a dollar.—As an example, a subscriber writes: "....I obtained 5 bushels more per acre on a ten acre field of wheat, (or in all 50 bushels) simply from a hint about preparing the seed given in my *Agriculturist*."....*Another* says he obtained an extra yield of 11 bushels of corn per acre on a fifteen acre field, and with no extra cost of culture, by applying one hint from the *Agriculturist*. *Another*, (a villager,) says he got $43½ worth extra of good garden vegetables, which he attributes wholly to the timely hints in the *Agriculturist*, which told him *what* to do, *how* to do it, and *when* to do it. Thousands of others have derived similar advantages.—You are invited to *try* the paper a year, at a cost of only $1. If you desire you can have *free* of charge, four or five parcels of **choice seeds**, which the Publisher will distribute among his subscribers the present winter.

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The above are truthful statements, that will be cheerfully attested by nearly a hundred thousand of the present readers of the *Agriculturist*. You are invited to try a single volume of the *Agriculturist*, which will cost only $1, and abundantly *pay*. Try it for 1861 (Vol. 20.)

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher, 41 Park Row, N.Y.

THE AD-VALOREM BANNER
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

A short time since I issued a prospectus for a Weekly newspaper, to be called the AD-VALOREM BANNER, to be published in the city of Raleigh, N. C. The encouragement I have received, exceeding my most sanguine hopes, induces me to issue this prospectus, the object of which is to inform the public that I will on the first day of January, 1861, commence the publication of the BANNER, not only WEEKLY, but DAILY.

So far as the Banner takes sides with political parties, it will be Democratic; but with regard to Internal Improvements, a change in our system of Taxation, and the preservation of a Constitutional Union, it will know no party, but will be a zealous advocate of all these, repudiating secret caucuses, (where the spirit of the Constitution is often violated,) packed and partial Conventions, and the scheming of would-be political demagogues and tricksters. I shall be just and fear not.

TERMS OF THE DAILY BANNER:

One copy 1 year, in advance, - -	$ 5 00
Five copies 1 year, in advance, - -	20 00

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Six copies 1 " " - -	10 00
Ten copies 1 " " - -	15 00

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Raleigh. N. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND BRITISH REVIEWS.

LSCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
The Edinburg Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal,)
Blackwood's Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britian—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensible to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, and can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of the subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS

For any one of the four Reviews, per ann.	$3 00
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For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
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For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
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Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more copies of the above works. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9 00; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30 00; and so on.

POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered free of postage.—When sent by mail, to any part of the United States, will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Address, L SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street, N. Y.

Glass Glass, Glass,

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes**, kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You	How to draw up partnership papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
It Tells You	How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.
It Tells You	The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.
It Tells You	How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the insolvent laws of every State.
It Tells You	The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.
It Tells You	What constitutes Libel and Slander and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You	The Law for Mechanic's Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You	The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption laws to Public Lands.
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It Tells You	How to make your Will and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State
It Tells You	The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.
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What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:
CONTAINING
SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS BY
PROF. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You	How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from contageous diseases.
It Tells You	Of the various diseases of children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping cough, Measles, &c.
It Tells You	The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chickenpox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You	The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.
It Tells You	The symptoms of influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You	The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small Pox, Dysentery, Cramps, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.
It Tells You	The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.
Its Tells You	The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Veneral Diseases and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.
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Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

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